NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

PROPRIETOR

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

THEATRE COMIQUE. 514 Broadway. - AFRICA: OR BUOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixti

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houste and Bieccker sts.-Blue Brand, Matinee at 2. BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery. - Ton and Jerry-Gun WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Tuirtieth st.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Fourteenth street.-ITALIAN GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st. and Eighth

GERMANIA THEATRE, Fourteenth street, near Third NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Bouston streets, -Lao and Loros. Matines at 11/2. UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Broadway, between Thir techin and Fourteenth streets, -Acres. Matinee at 134.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteentle MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Montague st. STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street .- POPULAR CON-

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st. corner thay, - Negro Missingley, Eccessificity, &c. Matines ATRENEUM, No. 565 Broadway.-SPEENDED VARIETY CANTERBURY VARIETY THEATRE, Broadway, be

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery. FAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, corner 28th st. and Broadway - ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY, Ac.

PARNUM'S MUSEUM, MENAGERIE AND CIRCUS NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Saturday, Dec. 7, 1879.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

To-Day's Contents of the Herald

THE POLITICAL CONFLICT IN NEW ORLEANS! FEDERAL BAYONETS AGAINST THE STATE AUTHORITIES" - EDITORIAL LEADER

A PEDERAL COUP D'ETAT IN NEW ORLEANS THE LOUISIANA STATE CAPITAL SEIZED BY UNITED STATES TROOPS! GOVERNOR WARMOTH AND SENATOR KELLOGG STRIV-ING FOR LEGAL ENDORSEMENT-THIRD

M. THIERS' DEFEAT IN THE ASSEMBLY! THE FRENCH COMMITTEE OF THIRTY! NAR-ROWING THE EXECUTIVE SPHERE! THE GOVERNMENTAL DILEMMA! POPULAR EXCITEMENT-SEVENTH PAGE.

WAR POSSIBLE BETWEEN JAPAN AND PERU! A COOLIE SHIP CAPTAIN ROUGHLY TREATED IN JAPAN: THREATENING COM-

THREATENED CONFLICT BETWEEN THE NA-TIONAL AND STATE AUTHORITIES IN NEW ORLEANS! LOUISIANA WRONGED AND ROBBED BY CARPET-BAGGERS AND SCAL-AWAGS: WARMOTH'S DISGRACEFUL CA-REER: WHAT MAY BE EXPECTED-FOURTH

EUROPEAN NEWS BY CARLE! INTINDATIONS AND GREAT DESTRUCTION IN ITALY: AN AMERICAN DEPUTATION AT AUDIENCE WITH THE POPE: AN ENGLISH "M. P." ON ANGLO-AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP-THIRD

PERSONAL NEWS GOSSIP-THE WORLD OF AMUSEMENTS-SIXTH PAGE.

PEDERAL CAPITAL NEWS : PASSAGE OF THE NTERNAL REVENUE ACT: THE NEW SENATE COMMITTEES: A PERSONAL TILT BETWEEN THE ARKAYSAS SENATORS: SCHURZ'S DEFENCE-TENTH PAGE.

WHO IS THOMAS C. FLEMING? A MYSTE-IOUS GENTLEMAN IN HAVANA: HIS SUD-DEN DEPARTURE FOR FRANCE: PLENTY OF MONEY-THIRD PAGE.

SPANISH OFFICIALS IN CUBA ARRAIGNING THE WIVES AND WIDOWS OF INSUR-GENTS! DISASTER TO AN AMERICAN BRIG-THIRD PAGE.

FAILURE OF THE ASPINWALL AND WEST INDIA CABLE TO TRANSMIT MESSAGES-SEVENTH PAGE. AT THE MERCY OF THE HUNGRY SEA! AN-

OTHER SURVIVOR OF THE MISSOURI:

SEVENTEEN DAYS' HUNGER AND THIRST-SEVENTH PAGE. THE WRECK OF THE GUATEMALA: BARROW-ING SUFFERINGS AT SEA AND ON SHORE: THE MATTER TO BE INVESTIGATED_LIT.

ERARY GOSSIP-HIPPOGRAPHS-GERMAN REFORMERS-FOURTH PAGE. ANOTHER LEGAL STRANGLING! EXECUTION OF HENRY RODGERS IN BROOKLYN: HE FAINTS ON THE SCAFFOLD: A FEARFUL

SCENE: HISTORY OF THE CRIME-EIGHTH BARNEY WOOD EXECUTED! DETAILS OF THE MURDEROUS DEED AND OF THE TRIAL

AND EXECUTION-EIGHTH PAGE. FIENDISH MURDER IN PENNSYLVANIA! A TER-RIBLE ENGINE OF DESTRUCTION! BLOW-ING OFF AN OLD MAN'S HEAD: HIS WIFE'S MIRACULOUS ESCAPE-FIFTH

PAGE. CONGRESS! THE SELECT AND STANDING COM-MITTEES OF THE SENATE: NAVAL RANK: A WALL STREET INQUEST: THE ARKAN-SAS TURMOIL-FIFTH PAGE.

WILLIAM M. TWEED'S CASE AGAIN ADJOURNED: THE DOCK COMMISSIONERS AND NORTH RIVER PROPERTY OWNERS: THE WALL KILL BANK CASE: THE NOONAN EXTRA-DITION-ELEVENTH PAGE.

DAY! JOSIE MANSFIELD NOT CONNECTED WITH THE CASE: HER WHEREABOUTS THE SHOOTING OF FISK: THE PRISON-R'S STORY-ELEVENTH PAGE. THE IMPEACEMENT OF JUSTICE CURTIS! THE

EDWARD S. STOKES TO BE TRIED ON MON-

CASE CLOSED FOR THE PRESENT: THE RESPONDENT'S ARGUMENT: THE ENTIRE SENATE TO HEAR THE FINAL ARGU-MENTS-PIFTH PAGE. ON 'CHANGE! MONEY STRINGENT: A CLIQUE

CONSPIRACY: STOCKS DECLINING: MA-NIPULATING GOLD-NINTH PAGE.

THE GREELEY PRESS FUND-WAR IN A RUS-SIAN FACTORY-FIFTH PAGE.

THE PHILADELPHIANS HAVE HAD A COMMO Council investigation of alleged bribery and corruption in the matter of wooden pavements. The evidence was contradictory. Of course it was. The committee are, in consequence, unable to fix the charges upon any one. Of course they are.

The Political Conflict in New leans-Federal Bayonets Against State Authorities.

The political conflict in New Orleans

assumed a painful interest within the past twenty-four hours, and a crisis has been reached which is not free from danger to the public peace. Our full special despatches give a stirring picture of the scenes transpiring in the Crescent City. The contest, it will be remembered, is between Governor Warmoth on one side and the republican candidate for the office of Chief Executive in the recent election, Senator Kellogg, on the other side. Warmoth claims the election of McEnery, the liberal Governor, and others, and with the Board of State Canvassers, as remodelled by himself, as he asserts, in accordance with law, has canvassed the returns of the election officers and issued his proclamation declaring the result. Senator Kellogg has obtained an order from the United States Circuit Court, of the Fifth district, enjoining Governor Warmoth from canvassing the votes and reinstating those officers of the Board of Canvassers displaced by the Governor. There are, therefore, two Boards of Canvassers, the one holding under State authority, the other under the authority of the United States Court, which claims jurisdiction under the laws for the enforcement of the fifteenth amendment to the constitution. The complaint of Senator Kellogg is that a number of voters sufficient to elect him and the republican Legislature, and who would have supported his party, were refused registration, and the law in question provides that, on proper affidavits of the fact of such refusal, the votes shall be canvassed as if actually cast. At half-past two o'clock yesterday morning a detachment of federal troops, comprising two companies of the First artillery, seized possession of the State Capitol. Part of the troops quartered in the Senate Chamber and part in the Chamber of the House of Representatives ; the officers entered and appropriated the anteroom of the Executive Chamber; the doors were closed and guarded by federal bayonets. This coup d'état, executed while all the city was at rest, was the result of an order of a United States Circuit Court of the district of Louisiana, issued in consequence of the official proclamation of Governor Warmoth announcing the canvass of legisla-tive votes by his Board of Canvassers, and directed to the United States Marshal, ordering that officer to take possession of the State House and prevent the assembling of the Warmoth Legislature. The order purports to be granted to prevent the further obstruction of proceedings in the cause of Kellogg against Warmoth and others, now before the Court, to prevent the violation of the orders of the Court, and to avert the imminent danger of a disturbance of the public peace. The United States Marshal immediately called upon General Emory, command ing the department, for a military force to carry the instructions of the Court into effect, and the result was the night capture of the State House and the temporary overthrow of the State government. For, disguise it as we will, cover it up in any phraseology we may please, the result is a revolution-a displacement of the State authorities by federal

bayonets. In connection with this disquieting news the graphic letter of our New Orleans correspond ent, published in to-day's HERALD, will be read with especial interest. From that communication we shall be better able to judge of the circumstances which have led by natural steps to this crisis, of the character of the men who are thus rashly hazarding the peace of the city and of the outlook for the future. Our correspondent's description of the political condition of New Orleans and of the State of Louisiana calls vividly to our minds the worst days of the old Tammany rule in New York. Municipal offices filled with fortune hunters, shoulder hitters, criminals and "roughs" of all grades; jobs in every item of public work for the enrichment of a "ring;" newspapers

of no character or influence subsidized to do the work of the public robbers; a State Legislature waiting anxiously to be corrupted-not a feature of the picture but will be familiar to the memories of our own citizens. When we inquire how this lamentable condition of affairs came about we receive the old familiar answer, "Through Congressional reconstruction and carpet-bag rule." Warmoth was the prince of carpet-baggers; bold, unscrupulous, ambitious and avaricious; reckless of the means by which he accomplished his end, and prepared to lend himself to any intrigue through which he could secure power. The radical politicians who were looking to the control of the State of Louisiana in its relation to the Federal government-to its Presidential vote and its United States Senators and Representatives-discovered a convenient instrument in this young and daring adventurer, and were not slow to avail themselves of his services. They elected him Governor of the State, by what means we need not now inquire, and forced him into power through military aid before his term had properly begun. Opposition was made to his authority by the opponents of the radical party, and a riot occurred in New Orleans, in which several colored persons were killed. This outbreak, which by many was asserted to be purposely provoked by the radical politicians, was made the occasion of bestowing unusual and arbitrary powers upon the Governor to be used in favor of the party with which he was then acting. But Warmoth is now on the other side, and

In an interview between our correspondent and Governor Warmoth last night the Governor expressed his firm determination to resist the authority claimed by the United States Circuit Judge, under the color of whose order the federal troops took possession of the State House, the legislative chambers and the executive offices, and declared his determination not to yield up the election returns, but to protect the rights of the people of the State. The plan of the Kellogg party is to install such a Legislature as they declare to have been elected and to pronounce Senator Kellogg duly chosen Governor of the State. He would then recognize the Legislature as regular and would receive the prize for which he is contending with Governor Warmoth-the United States Senatorship for the next term. To carry out this plan the aid of the federal troops is required, for without thom Senator Kellogg has

the weapons with which the radicals armed

him to be used in their favor are now turned

against them.

no power, the police, the State Courts and nearly all the State authorities being in sympathy with Governor Warmoth. If Governor Warmoth should now be driven from power it will be by the same instrumentality originally used to install him in power. There seems to be a retributive justice in this as well as in the action of Warmoth towards those who be stowed arbitrary powers upon him for their own purposes. But the prospect seems to be that Governor Warmoth will not yield, and from the character of the man we are only too apprehensive that at any moment, by a counter coup on his part, a collision between the federal troops and the State authorities may

be precipitated.

We have been for some days looking for a violent outbreak of this kind in Versailles, for France is the land of sudden surprises and revolutionary movements. But although the Frenchmen bave had far better cause for trouble than have the people of New Orleans, they have succeeded in preserving law and order and in carrying on their government peacefully and decently. It has been reserved for the metropolis of the South to emulate Paris in her worst days and to bring discredit upon republican government. The whole affair is a disgraceful scramble between two ambitious politicians, so greedy for power as to be reckless what disgrace they inflict upon the country, what misfortunes they bring upon the people, in their effort to secure success. Our special Washington despatches state that President Grant takes this sensible view of the indecent conflict, and avows his determination not to suffer the interference of the United States troops unless it becomes a matter of necessity to maintain the law and protect the people. The country will applaud the President for this determination. The error that has been committed by the Kellogg party has been in placing federal bayonets round the State Capitol and seizing forcibly upon the State government. Governor Warmoth is known to be a reckless and unscrupulous man, and he would have found no sympathy on the part of the people of the United States in his bold attempt to usurp authority or to stretch the laws to his own purposes. But the example set by the men who have thus hastily invoked the violent interference of federal troops is full of danger and repugnant to the principles of free government. The actors in the drama evince their sense of the unpopular character of their course in their efforts to cover up the fact that it was the State House they seized—the halls of legislation and the Executive Chamber they invaded with armed troops. Senstor Kellogg, in his interview with our special correspondent last night, was evidently auxious to avoid responsibility for the revolutionary coup. The best thing President Grant can do is to give positive orders to General Emory to stand neutral between the parties and to leave them to fight out the battle they have provoked among themselves. As the President says, it is a disgraceful scramble, and federal interference for one party or the other will only make the disgrace deeper.

The Greeley Fund.

In another column of the Herald we print feeling editorial from the New York Tribune on the subject of the endowment fund for the orphan daughters of Mr. Greeley, which we ventured to propose some days since. It will be gratifying indeed for the public to learn that the assistance is not needed, at least in the form proposed; that while it will be difficult for some time to state exactly the condition of the great journalist's affairs, "there is, it is probable, enough to quiet all the generous apprehensions of the community;" and that in any case the sorrow-stricken girls are in the provide for their future comfort.

The proposition of the HERALD has already been generously responded to, as the letters and amounts we publish to-day will indicate. The subscription list already foots up over three thousand dollars. Since, then, the family and immediate friends of the deceased with heartfelt thanks decline the proffered kindness, the question remains. To what proper use can these sums, with the subscribers' permission, be put? Fortunately, we are delicately helped to a conclusion by the article in the Tribune, which says: - "There may be other methods of exhibiting the public liberality-methods by which the memory of Mr. Greeley may be perpetuated, and which would be grateful, not merely to his children, but to the whole broad circle of his admirers." There is, we believe. a fund in existence for the purpose of erecting a statue to the deceased philosopher and journalist, which fund was set on foot many months ago, while Mr. Greeley was still in the enjoyment of life and health. To this fund we propose, if the subscribers agree, to turn over the amounts already in hand. So far as the sum for which the HERALD has pledged itself we shall cheerfully do so, and in any other way further the design of perpetuating the memory of Horace Greeley.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.—The National Bank of Tennessee advanced over thirty-four thousand dollars to the consignees of a lot of cotton, taking a draft against the shipment, which was attached to the bills of lading and sent to the Bank of Commerce at Boston, the destination of the cotton, for collection. The latter bank gave up the bills of lading without collecting the draft, and before the thirty days had expired the consignees failed. A suit was brought by the Tennessee bank against the Boston bank, and it was contended that it was the duty of the collecting bank to keep the collateral, the bills of lading, until the draft had been paid. The United States Circuit so decided, and yesterday gave the plaintiffs a verdict for the whole amount.

EARLY CABBAGES. - Congress has commenced promptly the work of investigation. The special committee to investigate the Crédit Mobilier corruption charges so definitely made during the Presidential campaign has organized and begins business next Thursday. It has been charged distinctly that certain Congressmen were bribed to vote for all measures favoring the Union Pacific Railroad; but the general assertion is made that the members generally were either directly or indirectly recompensed for their support of the scheme. The committee, singularly enough, has been made up from the triends of the Union Pacific. The report will, of course, whitewash everybody, as all such reports do, and will find that Congress is a very b nest, incorruptible body.

The Critical Situation of the French Government-The Only Way of Safety an Appeal to the French People.

The critical situation of the existing French government grows more alarming to France and to Europe from day to day. This irregular, provisional, temporary and unsatisfactory government, representing a condition of things which has passed away and exercising authorities with which it was not invested, in fact, only continues to be tolerated in view of its chief duty still unfulfilled-the duty of providing the ways and means for the re-establishment, as the people may desire, of the Republic, the Empire or the Kingdom in a regular form. But the Assembly is so constituted and the President is so situated that they can gree upon nothing, while President and Assembly alike seem to dread the consequences of the first step towards an appeal to the people. Hence the situation at Versailles unsettles business of all kinds throughout France, because no man can tell whether the lifting of the curtain by the Committee of Thirty will be followed by a voluntary dissolution, a revolutionary uprising or a military com d' Hat

A special HERALD despatch informs us that the composition of the Committee of Thirty (nineteen from the Right and eleven from the Left) insures a report in favor of the absolute responsibility of the Ministry to the vote of the majority, the exclusion of the President from the Chamber, the reduction of the Presidential veto to a mere fiction by stringent limitations, a resolute opposition to the partial renewal of the Assembly, and opposition to the organization of a second Chamber; that this line of action signifies a decisive defeat of President Thiers, and that it is considered probable that the government (Thiers) will adopt one of three courses to meet the emergency :- First, a reorganization of the Cabinet; second, an appeal for the dissolution of the Assembly; or third, the acceptance of a Cabinet exclusively from the Right. On the other hand, it is stated that President Thiers is expected to resign, and that, meantime, the government will, it is believed, make a statement to the Assembly of the course it intends to pursue. But the French republican journals strike the drifting ship between wind and water in the declaration that this Assembly does not represent the will of France, and that its immediate dissolution is demanded. This is true, and, being true, can we wonder that France is unsettled and uneasy? The Committee of Thirty have met, and having selected their officers and agreed to a plan of action adjourned to Monday next. Their ultimate report will undoubtedly agree with what is foreshadowed in our special despatch. President Thiers at latest reports expresses his hopefulness of the situation. The action of the Committee certainly defers any change or otherwise for some

This provisional French Assembly is now

but the Long Parliament of England over again, and they deal with such incumbrances quite as effectively in France as in England when the public patience is exhausted. The moral pressure from which this Assembly was elected came from the disasters of the Empire and the failures of Gambetta. Between these two extremes of imperialism and radical republicanism stood the Bourbons and their monarchy and a sort of monarchical republic, and hence the prevailing royalist and conservative elements in this Assembly. But it was chosen to make peace with the Germans and then to provide for its own dissolution on the transfer of the government to a permanent organization. The first duty was simple and inevitable, for M. Thiers and his Assembly had no alternative but to accept the conditions of Prince Bismarck, who had France as completely under his foot with the German investment of Paris as was Prussia under the foot of the first Napoleon with his occupations of Berlin. But the more difficult work of providing for the retirement of Thiers and his provisional Assembly, in providing for the creation of a regular form of government for France, has been delayed until the call for the change has become so urgent that further delay is impossible, while the difficulties of a change have become really appalling. Otherwise he would at once submit to the Assembly the convincing argument that its troubles will continue to increase while it continues in the exercise of powers which it never possessed, and would appeal to it to retire, on the ground that the only way of safety to France lies through the dissolution of this Assembly, after providing for the election of a new representative body fresh from the people. "To this complexion it must come at last;" for, compromise, coup d'état, or revolutionary convulsion, there en be no settlement in France short of an appeal to the people.

THE MIFFLIN RAILROAD DISASTER. -The fatal railroad disaster on the Pennsylvania Central road, near Mifflin, appears to have been simply au unqualified murder. The train that was run into, although an express, was half an hour behind time. The train which ran into it was half an hour ahead of time. Thus the two trains, which ought to have been one hour apart, by a criminal careless ness or recklessness in each, were brought together and smashed up, and the unfortunate passengers were smashed up with them. Mr. W. W. Dantz, who was killed, was a doorkeeper of the House of Representatives. His wife and child, it will be remembered, were also among the slaughtered. The men who were executed in Brooklyn and Washington vesterday were not more cruel than the persons in charge of these two trains. Indeed, the former took single lives; the crrelessness of rhe latter cost several, and stood a chance of taking many more. Yet, probably, this railroad butchery will, as usual, be suffered to pass quickly out of memory, and the guilty parties will escape unpunished.

THE ABOLITION OF ASSESSORS AND ASSISTANT Assessors of Internal Revenue as provided for in the bill introduced by the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means and passed by the House yesterday will please everybody but the office-holders themselves. The reduction of the internal revenue taxes will make this not only possible, but necessitous. The revenue collection will be attended to by the collectors and deputy collectors, and it is to be hoped that before long a number of even these pet specimens may be spared to earn their living along with the less fortunate assessors.

Hanging for Murder

The legal strangulation of Henry Rodgers in Brooklyn and Barney Wood in Washington yesterday for a pair of brutal homi cides will not be unwelcome news to the law-abiding community. If there is any virtue in the death punishment while on the statute books it should not become a legal fiction. The details of these affairs are seldom inviting. The Brooklyn murderer fainting at sight of the gallows is not much more shocking than the Washington homicide meeting his doom quietly, for the life of a human being was to be taken in each as we take the life of a dog. In the opposite scale to this we must, how ever, look upon the death agonies of their victims, and think that, so far, "a life for a life" is the only restraint, besides religion, yet discovered upon the tendency of men to murder, where human life stands in the way of their ends. We have murderers nearer home than Brooklyn who are legally convicted, but who have settled down into jail life with cheerful hopes of ultimate release, but not by a felon's death. We have men in prison on whose hands is the blood of fellow beings, but who rejoice in the thought that there is law to hang rich men. The hanging of a convicted murderer, poor or rich, is simple justice, and no invidious distinctions should be made. The written law does not try the purse, but the crime; yet it is fast becoming an axiom much believed in that it is harder in New York to pass a rich man's neck through a hangman's noose than for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle. Will this reproach stand always?

THE MISSOURI HORBOB-A STRUGGLE FOR Life.—Another survivor of the Missouri has been found, and his story is full of terrible interest. This man, Richard Smith, in company with another, named Alfred Steward, reached the steamer's capsized boat, and clinging to her, as she rode bottom up, was driven about for three days at the mercy of the waves. On the fourth day they managed to right the boat, and, getting in, made a sail of the life preservers, and on the seventh day landed at the most westerly key of Abaco. Steward's strength failed him and he died soon after reaching land, leaving Smith alone. On the ninth day a welcome rain supplied the survivor with water and renewed his strength. He found some prickly pears and soft shell crabs, on which he managed to live until the seventeenth day, when he was seen by a passing boat, taken off and carried to Nassau. His story is marvellous, for it is almost impossible to conceive how life could have been preserved through so many trials. Smith will be regarded as an abridged Robinson Crusoe.

THE ACME OF IMPUDENCE AND VILLANY WAS reached by a Virginia ex-convict yesterday. As set forth in our special despatch published elsewhere a Northern gentleman was waiting at a railroad depot for the train that was to convey him homeward, and while he was standing on the platform a well known Penitentiary patron came up to him, enlisted him in conversation and detained him by the details of a well-planned story until after the train had started. The unsuspecting Northerner was next decoyed to Rockett's, a short distance from the station. Without an instant's warning the thief stunned him by a blow from a slung-shot, stole all the money he had in his pockets, went to the station and secured the stranger's baggage, and quietly departed, leaving his victim for dead.

THE WRECK OF THE STEAMSHIP GUATE. MALA. - The circumstances which preceded, attended and followed from the fatal wreck of the steamship Guatemala are specially re-Panama. They will be all strictly investigated officially here in New York. The public will understand some of the many very serious points which will be presented to the Court after a perusal of the HERALD narrative of disaster.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Frank P. Biair is convalescent.

Francis Kernan is attending the Supreme Court n Washington. Ex-Lieutenant William Bross, of Chicago, is at

he St. Nicholas Hotel. A statue of Chief Justice Taney is shortly to be ledicated at Annapolis, Md.

General J. G. Foster, of the United States Army, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. General R. B. Ayres, of the United States Army,

General Dyer, Chief of the Ordnance Bureau, is again very ill with Bright's disease. Colonel P. Palfrey, of the United States Army, is

installed at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Captain James Kennedy, of the steamship City Montreal, is at the New York Hotel. Mr. Paul B. Du Chaillu, the African traveller, will

ail for Europe on the steamship Atlantic to-day. United States Senator S. C. Pomeroy, of Kansas, vesterday came on from Washington. He is at the

General Manager J. N. McCullough, of the Pitts ourg and Fort Wayne Railroad, is registered at the Mr. George Carter has resigned the editorship of

Appleton's Journal. His successor is Mr. Bunce ormerly an associate. Thurlow Weed has given up the fragrant "weed" the seventy-fifth year of his age and the fiftieth

ear of his "smoking. General James F. Farnsworth, member of Congress from Illinois, yesterday arrived at the St.

Nicholas Hotel from Washington.

Judge Hunt's appointment to succeed the vene rable Justice Nelson is very favorably commented on by the lawyers practising in the Supreme Court. Robert Dale Owen, the lecturer and writer, has perfected all arrangements by which he will become the lord of a beautiful Brooklyn young

from the newspaper correspondents at Washington to be their guest at a banquet to be given at an

lady.

Rev. Mr. Watson, whose death sentence for the murder of his wife was lately commuted to imprisonment for life, is stated by the British Medical fournal to show no signs of insanity. On this side of the ocean we never look for insanity after con-

W. H. Appleton, of this city, has forwarded to the Mayor of Chicago a check for \$4,500, the mount realized from the sale of paintings contributed by the Dusseldorf artists in aid of the Germans of Chicago who were burned out by the

The Senatus Academicus of Edinburgh University has received from the brother and sister of the late Sir John Watson Gordon a communication proposing arrangements for assigning to the University £11,000 for the foundation and adequate ndowment of a Chair of Fine Art, in memory of heir distinguished brother, and to be called "The Vatson Gordon Chair of Fine Art."

The contractor for boots for the French during the late war will surrender at Lille, when the cause will be tried. The defendant Mr. Car-

an, and it is understood the several English beet manufacturers are involved in the inquiry. Lord Granville has given instruc-tions for the English consular agents to watch the proceedings. Shoddy is not a purely American in

Among the fair debutantes in Want the coming Winter will be Miss Nettie Grant, Miss Madge Dent, daughter of General Dout; Miss Pish, daughter of Secretary Pish; Miss Sophie Radford, daughter of Admiral Radford; Miss Kilbourne, who has just returned with her mother from Eun alter two years' absence; and Miss Bartley, da ter of Judge Bartley and niece of Ger

AMUSEMENTS.

vesterday afternoon on the occasion of the second

rehearsal for the second concert of this time

Philharmonic Rehearsal.

ored society.

to his post promptly at half-past two o'clock, and the rehearsal opened with a symphony, No. 4 in G interesting affair has never been presented by the ociety to their subscribers. The allegro is founded on a theme of Kucken, and clumsily worked out; the succeedof the symphony, the scherzo is of the hornpipe order and the *Anate* flashy and threadbare of ideas. One would hardly expect this from the composer one would hardly expect this from the composer of one very popular and very ingeniously constructed symphony, but it is not surprising to structed symphony, but it is not surprising to those acquainted with the musical career of tast. Were it not for List he would scarcely ever have been known outside his own narrow circle. That he is clever in a certain sense no one will deny, but that he is possessed of any large share of original musical ideas no one will have the hardinood to maintain. He deals largely in machine music, stealing and culling from everybody, and exciting admiration only from the inpenuity with which he arranges his spoil and the intimate knowledge he possesses of the rare mechanism of the orchestra. After Raff came Beriloz, in an extract from "Rome and Juliet," a symphony which is probably one of the most characteristic of his individual style of orchestral writing. Beriloz is the most successful exponent of that school of mechanism in music which kaff has so vanily attempted to study. His knowledge of the resources of an ofchestra seems almost himitable, but the poverty of musical ideas in his works mars the admirable handling of the lustruments. After the two carpenter pieces came that ments. After the two carpenter pieces came that lovely tone poem, like a transformation scene, "The Consecration of the House" overture by Boethoven. It was quite a relief after the others. The last rehearsal takes place on Friday, when Mile. Drasdil, an eminent contraito, and Herr Watter, a violinist, will appear.

Italian Opera-Close of the Regular

The first season of Italian opera, in which Madame Lucca and Miss Kellogg were the principal foa-tures, closed last evening before a very large andence. The bill was of a miscellaneous pattern, consisting of the second act of "Fra Diavelo," the second act of "Linda," the third act of "Crispino" and the last scene (under the Mancanila tree) of "L'Africaine." We have reviewed at length before the artistic efforts of Madame Lucca, in the above named operas of Meyerbeer and Auber, and of Miss Kellogg in the works of the Ricci brothers and Donizetti, and need only say here that both prime donne were in excellent voice and spirits, and that the audience showed a corresponding degree of appreciation, chling them voice and spirits, and that the audience showed a corresponding degree of appreciation, calling them out at the fall of the curtain. There will be a matine performance to-day, and the company appear in Brooklyn in the evening.

Musical and Theatrical Notes

Madame Sianca Siume-Sauter, a member of Tam-perlik's company, now singing in Havana, who berlik's company, now singing the season, once in appeared but twice during the season, once in "Lucrezia Borgia" and once in "La Favorita," was compelled, on account of the climate and its upon her voice, to cancel her engagement, and she is expected in this city in a day or two.

Reports from Havana represent the baritones of Tamberlik's company as less successful with the Havanese than was Sparapani last season. Madame Mallinger is coming here next season Mallinger is coming here next season

with Wachtel. Dan Rice, John O'Brien and Dr. Spalding have united in the show business, and their "monster aggregation" starts in the Spring. The new company is to carry with it an "itinerant hotel and peripatetic stable."

Mrs. Abby Sage Richardson is reading in Penn vivania, and she is soon to appear in this city and

Mr. Buckstone has sued the managers of the Glasgow Royal Theatre for violation of his copyright in the production of the comedy of "Paul

MRS. STOWE'S READINGS

The finest audience of the present course assen bled at Association Hall last evening to hear the readings from her own works by Mrs. Harriet represented the best culture and refin of the city. Mrs. Stowe is not so known to our own "city folk" as to be beyond the necessity of a description, as she has made her hills of New England and the tropical everglades of Florida. She is an old lady with curly gray hair,

hills of New England and the tropical evergiades of Florida. She is an old lady with curly gray hair, but a remarkably bright, merry face. She lias the face of her brother, Henry Ward Beecher, and a merry twinkle in her cye that continually reminds her audience of the happy glandes occasional with that merry-minded preacher. She wore a gray silk dress on this occasion, with black lace trimmings and a train, while her curly hair was adorned with a diadem. She used eye-glasses, and occasionally dropped them by the chair to enjoy without endangering their integrity the hearty laugh with which she had inlected her audience.

Mrs. Stowe began her readings with a Yankee story, called the "Minister's Housekeeper," as told by "Sam Lawson" to the boys in the field picking huckleberries. It was entirely in the broad Yankee dialect as really heard in New England: and, in interpreting Sam, Mrs. Stowe imitated the dialect so admirably, and thrust upon her audience such a succession of good things, that the house was kept in hearty laughter throughout the entire story. Sam's epigrammatic definition of Hulda, "one of these faculitized women," his assertion that "a nice, handsome girl in the singer's pew o' Sundays is a 'mazing means o' grace," and the expression of his opinion in speaking of the minister's courting "that there's always folks with their eyes open on Providences, lookin' out who's to be the next one," brought down the house, while the story of "The Tom Turkey" proved very conclusively that Mrs. Stowe is, as Sam describes Parson Morrill to be, "a master hand at gettin' off a story." Sclections were also read from "Uncle Tom's Cabin," but Mrs. Stowe's Southern dialect is not so genuine as her Yankee, and although the audience enjoyed her account of "how Topsey growed," the reading was not so faithful a dramatic representation as the Yankee scenes. The readings concluded with a story called "Laughing in Meetin'," which the reader vouched for as being told to her by the very soberest of New England's solemnest sort

SALE OF THE DERBY-EVEARD COLLECTION. The sale at Clinton Ball last evening was quite well attended. Though the buyers were in large

numbers there was yet a great many "lookers-on in Venice," who had been drawn by the announce ment of many fine paintings being comprised in ment of many fine paintings being comprised in the collection. The bidding, though not exceedingly lively, resulted in the realization of fair prices. The usual inequalities of judgment in the choice of paintings was not so marked as on former occasions. Neither good paintings were glaringly disparaged, nor less meritorious over-valued.

The following are some of the higher prices:—"Cattle and Figure," R. Bornier, \$225; "Ine Diapute," E. Carrian (Paris), \$450; "The Wine Tasters," Hasenclever (Dusseldorf), \$450; "Landscape," Charles F. Daubigny, \$255; "Lake of Brientz, in Switzerland," F. Roffram (Brusseis), \$605; "The Marriage of the Adriatic," Ziem, F. (Paris), \$1.275; "The Combat," Eug. Verboeckhoven, \$2,425; "On the Nile," E. Fromentin, \$2,350; "Forbidden Fruit," Gustave de Jonghe, \$405; "Happiness and, Charity," Carl Muller, \$675; "Happiness and, Charity," Carl Muller, \$675; "Happiness and, Charity," Carl Muller, \$675; "The Amateurs," V. Chavot, \$445; "The Latine Exiles," F. Portail, \$925; "Sad News," Altred Evans, \$2,100; "The Tollet," Gustave de Jonghe, \$4,450; "The Fruit Seilers by Candle-light," Vauschudel, P. \$1,860; "Presents for Grandfather," H. Salentin, \$920; "Winter Near Strasburg," Vauschudel, P. \$1,860; "Presents for Grandfather," H. Salentin, \$920; "Winter Near Strasburg," The Countess, "Florent Widems, \$4,50; "Sneep and Landscape," Eugene Verboeckhoven, \$1,850; "Stillens, "Free Countess," Florent Widems, \$4,50; "Sneep and Landscape," Eugene Verboeckhoven, \$1,850; "Still Life and Figures, 'Denster and Gupit, \$4,75; "The Dead Bird," Professor John G. Meyer Von Bressie, \$1,675. the collection. The bidding, though not exceed-

THIS EVENING'S SALE will close the series, and at it the most noted pictures of the collection will be sold. Among them are "The Cavalier," by J. Z. E. Meissonier; "Learning to Play," Wm. Adolphe Bouguerrian and the Boudoit," L. Batalowics.